

Iron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE.
IRONTON, MISSOURI.

NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.

JOHN BRIGHT will visit the United States during the recess of Parliament.

In the star-route trials at Washington, Judge Wylie surprised everybody by admitting the testimony of John A. Walsh, the Louisiana witness.

REPRESENTATIVES of seven boards of trade in Toledo resolved that the grade of No. 2 red wheat shall be pure red, perfectly clean, and not containing over 10 per cent. of white wheat.

GEN. BARRIOS, President of the Republic of Guatemala, dined with President Arthur on the 23d. Members of the Cabinet and several foreign Ministers were present.

ALONZO BELL having resigned the Assistant Secretaryship of the Interior, Secretary Teller has recommended the appointment of Merrick S. Joslyn, of Illinois, to the vacancy.

THE Department of Agriculture announces that an office for the collection of European crop statistics will be established in London, under a recent appropriation by Congress.

PRESIDENT GREY has refused to accept the resignations of the members of the French Cabinet. The Chamber of Deputies ended the crisis by a vote of confidence in the Government.

THE municipal council of Marseilles has authorized the Mayor to apply for a new trial of the case against the ex-Empress Eugenie to compel her to relinquish possession of the chateau presented to Louis Napoleon as a residence.

THE decision in the case of Gen. Newton M. Curtis, ex-Treasurer Agent, convicted in the United States Circuit Court, New York, for collecting money from officeholders for political purposes, has been affirmed by the court in banc.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has nominated William Hale, of Iowa, to be Governor of Wyoming; J. Schuyler Crosby, of New York, for Governor of Montana, and W. W. Hoover, of California, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona.

At the first public session of the Tariff Commission a letter was read from ex-Senator William Warner, of Alabama, arguing against a change in the matter of pig-iron. The Chemists' Association of Philadelphia sent Henry Bower to insist that there be no reduction in the duty on chemicals.

THE State Department is advised by the acting Consul-General of the United States in Egypt that he has moved from Cairo to Alexandria. It is understood whatever Americans remain in the interior of Egypt are some distance in the rear of Arabi's army, and it is believed have not suffered.

THE Treasury Department has decided that the proviso in section 11 of the "Act to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence," will entitle bondholders to new three per cents., to be issued in exchange for extended sixes and fives to perpetuate original numbers of new bonds.

MAJOR CHAFFEE, who has been following the renegade Indians from San Carlos, surprised them near Fort Verde, Arizona, the other day, killing twenty-six and capturing all their equipment and thirty-two horses. Lieutenants Morgan and Converse, of the Third Cavalry, were wounded, and one enlisted man was killed.

THE Attorney-General of New York opened the argument in the courts in behalf of a mandamus against the Central and Erie roads to compel them to promptly transmit freight. Roscoe Conkling, appearing for the railroads, claimed that the papers in the case did not show that the people of the State had been injured by the blockade.

ATTY. GEN. BREWSTER has rendered an opinion on the issue raised between Geo. Wm. Curtis and Representative Hubbell, President of the Republican Congressional Committee, on the subject of political assessments, in which he holds that a member of Congress is not an officer of the United States, so that a gift to him for campaign purposes does not fall within the statute regulating political assessments.

THE advisory trunk-line commission, comprising Messrs. Thurman, Washburne, and Cooley, reports that no evidence has been offered that existing differential rates are unjust, or that they operate to the prejudice of any of the seaboard cities, and the commission can not advise their being disturbed until they operate inequitably or force trade in an unusual direction. The recommendation is made that the roads should keep and submit to each other accurate statistics in regard to their business, and that no seaboard city should be subjected to unfair charges or arbitrary regulations.

TURKEY, in consideration of the deference shown by the powers to the sovereignty of the Sultan in Egypt, has consented to participate in the international conference. France and England have requested that some of the powers be designated to protect the Suez Canal. De Lesseps informed Admiral Seymour that the passage of men-of-war through the canal would be a breach of neutrality. Spain has sent four ironclads to Alexandria, and has given notice that she will station three gunboats at each end of the canal to escort the Manila mail steamers. The scouts of Arabi Pasha have been seen seven miles from Alexandria, but he has been ordered by the Porte not to move on the city. His last act was to divert the waters of the Mahmoudieh Canal. The fleet is unable to condense sufficient water for the populace. There are 12,000 Europeans and 7,000 Arabs in Port Said, with several hundred soldiers only six miles away. The notables, at a meeting in Cairo, adopted a resolution declaring that the Khedive, having violated the Constitution, is a traitor, and have deposed him. They have also issued a proclamation declaring war with England and summoning all good Moslems to fight against her.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

CHAS. W. PALMER, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Calanthe Lodge, K. of P., of Lynn, Mass., has been misappropriating funds. He has been connected with the lodge for many years, and has made the bank deposits, giving no receipts for the amounts turned over to him.

WILLIAM MILLER, Overseer of the Poor-farm at Woodstock, Conn., was killed by an aged pauper named Parsons the other day.

MCCLOUD's shingle mill, Saginaw City, Mich., burned on the 21st. Two boilers exploded, killing Wm. Crawford, aged 19, and Ferdinand Scheunn, aged 9, who were 250 feet away. Seven others were injured.

A CONVENTION of representative Hebrews is to be held in Vienna, August 2, to consider the repatriation of refugees instead of their shipment to the United States. This country will be represented by E. Louterbach and Jesse Seligman.

GEORGE H. INHOFF, over 107 years of age, a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte, died in Richmond, Ind., the other day, and John Springer expired in the county infirmary at Marietta, O., at the age of 108.

J. H. B. LATROBE, brother of ex-Mayor Latrobe, of Baltimore, Md., was drowned near that city on the 23d.

THE labor demonstration in Toronto the other day was the most imposing affair of the kind ever witnessed in the Dominion.

A CHINESE company has created consternation at Victoria, B. C., by proposing to manufacture clothing, boots, tinware, and cigars.

AN old man named J. B. Tealeut was killed and three persons were badly shocked by lightning at Denver, Colo., on the 23d.

GERSON KINGSBURY, 17 years old, jumped from a train at Sedalia, Mo., July 22, and fell under the wheels. His head was cut from the body and his shoulder and legs were crushed.

J. MCLEAN and O. Fellows, rivals for the hand of a young lady, fought a duel near Collinsville, Texas, on the 23d. Several shots were exchanged and Fellows was killed.

POLICEMAN REYNOLDS, of New York, saved the lives of three women and eight children in a blazing tenement-house, the other day, holding out a window and catching them as they dropped.

THE crops in Bohemia have been nearly destroyed by rains, and no less than forty-seven lives have been lost in the storms.

FOUR mills and four factories at Fairfield, Me., valued at \$100,000, and the Cass avenue planing mill, St. Louis, Mo., \$100,000, burned the other day.

THE Cleveland strikers have gone to work.

FLORA TILMAN, of Fort Wayne, Ind., 16 years of age, nearly killed herself with a razor, the other day, giving as a reason a call from her dead father to come to him.

THERE was a collision on the Little Miami Railway, near Foster's Crossing, Ohio, on the 23d. Engineer Lyons was badly bruised. E. H. McCall, Judge Advocate-General of Louisiana; J. W. Cocke, of New York; D. A. Kinchen, of Pittsburgh; J. W. Jones, of Columbus, were slightly injured. The engines were wrecked and some freight cars were thrown into the river. Two freight trains on the Chicago & Alton collided near Bloomington on the same day. The engineer, a young man named Eli Fisher, was killed, his body being terribly mangled.

THE mystery surrounding the disappearance of Ernie Spencer, son of R. C. Spencer, of Milwaukee, Wis., has been solved by the discovery of the body of the missing boy in the lake, near the pier where he was last seen.

SHERMAN MILLER, a hotel-keeper at Millerstown, Pa., was killed the other night by Wm. Wagner. A white man and a negro were quarreling and Wagner took sides with the latter. Afterward Wagner entered Miller's bar-room and Miller attacked him for defending the negro. In the fight which ensued Wagner shot Miller dead. Miller's son tried to shoot Wagner.

THE bodies of three American prospectors have been found near San Antonio, in the Sonora Valley. The natives say the men were murdered by Apaches, but it is believed the deed was committed by Mexicans found working the prospectors' claims.

WM. BUEL and Robert Fleming were killed by lightning in a field near Industry, Kans., on the 23d.

THERE is great excitement in the region of Windsor, Ont., over the mysterious disappearance of Alexander Mann, a colored Baptist preacher, and his wife, who had received threatening letters, and whose house was burned a few days ago.

An attempt to burn the town of Seattle, W. T., the other night, brought the vigilantes together and twenty prominent roughs were notified to leave. Payne, whose brother was lynched last spring, was arrested.

HENRY HUDSON, aged 72, was killed by a train while walking home from a camp-meeting near Indianapolis the other night.

A. J. KINLOCH, the dissipated younger son of a Scottish nobleman, has for three years been in the clutches of a hotel-keeper at Kansas City, who managed to secure the allowance of \$2,000 per annum regularly forwarded from Edinburgh. When Kinloch became too ill to move about Coyne had two negroes place him on the train for New York, where he died at a police station.

MISS EMILY MAC TAVISH, of Baltimore, a granddaughter of General Winfield Scott, entered a convent last May, and has just been invested with the nun's habit, under the name of Sister Mary Agnes. The lady is exceedingly handsome, finely educated, and has a private fortune of \$500,000.

THE works of the Brown Manufacturing Company at Zanesville, O., carrying a railroad and river frontage of five hundred feet, were swept away by an incendiary fire the other day, causing a loss of \$125,000, including twelve hundred wagons and cultivators.

FOUR drunken men, three American sea captains and an Austrian, while on a spree in Ningpo, China, nearly murdered the captain of a war junk, and placed in great peril the lives of all foreigners. The Americans have been committed to await the result of the officer's injuries.

JEREMIAH MAHONEY, for many years a teacher in the public schools of Chicago, and a ready and caustic writer, chiefly on educational topics, took a fatal dose of

laudum the other day. The Press Club passed resolutions of respect to his memory, and appointed a committee of five to attend the funeral.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

THE tax bill came up in the Senate on the 19th and Mr. Beck's amendment reducing the tax on manufactured tobacco to 12 cents a pound was adopted—29 to 26. A motion to adjourn was lost by a party vote, when Mr. Voorhees moved to strike from the bill the proposed reduction in taxes on bank capital and deposits, and the stamp tax on checks, etc. Pending the motion, Mr. Allison, by unanimous consent, called up House joint resolution continuing the appropriation of the last fiscal year until July 31. Adopted. The Senate resumed consideration of the South Carolina contested election case of Smalls vs. Tillman. The resolution declaring Tillman not elected was agreed to—yeas, 145; nays, 1—exactly a quorum. The next resolution declared Smalls entitled to the seat, and it was carried—yeas, 141; nays, 5. Mr. Hartenbergh, of New Jersey; Jones, of Texas; and Calkins, of Indiana. The vote—yeas, 145; nays, 1—the clerk had made a mistake, and that the vote should have been yeas, 144; nays, 2. The clerk had made no difference, because the Chair now voted in the affirmative, this making a majority. Mr. Allison appeared at the bar and took the oath of office.

In the Senate, July 20, Mr. Cockrell called up the House joint bill to relieve certain soldiers of the late war from the charge of desertion. The details of the measure were discussed by Messrs. Cockrell, Harrison, Plumb, Hoar, Platt and Root. When Mr. Morrill moved to amend with the tax bill, and Mr. Hale supplemented this with a motion to take up the amendment to the bill, Mr. Allison followed up the order of business, and Mr. Morrill's motion prevailed—35 to 23. The pending amendments to the bill were discussed by the committee and an amendment to the first section, as amended by the reduction of the tax on tobacco, was adopted. The amendment provided that the repeal of the taxes on capital and deposits of banks and banks, and the stamp tax on checks, drafts, and orders, shall not take effect until October 1 next. The House resumed consideration of the Alabama contested election case of Smith vs. Shelley. Mr. Ranney, of Mass., presented the case for the majority, and urged that it be decided in favor of the majority. The case was argued by Mr. Ranney, of Mass., and Mr. Allison, of Texas, on the 23d. Several shots were exchanged and Fellows was killed.

THE conference report on the river and harbor bill recommending concurrence in all the items except those relating to the Potomac flats, the Hennepin and the Chesapeake canals, and the Saginaw River, was adopted in the Senate, on the 21st, and a new conference committee was appointed to dispose of the amendments. In the House, an amendment to the pension bill was concurred in. Consideration of the revenue tax bill was postponed until the 24th, and without disposition the bill was ordered to the committee on adjournment. An amendment was ordered—29 to 26. In the House, new conference committees were appointed to consider the river and harbor bill and the general appropriation bill. A bill to modify the postal money-order system passed. Also bills to classify and fix salaries for the post office, and to amend the extension of post routes; to fix compensation of fourth-class postmasters.

In the Senate, July 22, a resolution was adopted calling for an accounting of expenditures in each State since 1873 for public buildings, rivers, harbors, etc. The first section of the revenue bill was adopted. An amendment to the second section, allowing tobacco growers to sell without paying tax as dealers, was rejected. An amendment to the third section, fixing the duty on tobacco at 8 cents a pound, gave rise to a protracted debate, which was closed by a vote of 29 to 26. The bill passed by a vote of 29 to 26. The bill passed by a vote of 29 to 26. The bill passed by a vote of 29 to 26.

ANOTHER conference committee was appointed to settle a disagreement on the legislative appropriation bill, in the Senate, on the 24th. The revenue bill was discussed and the amendment to the third section, allowing tobacco growers to sell without paying tax as dealers, was rejected. An amendment to the third section, fixing the duty on tobacco at 8 cents a pound, gave rise to a protracted debate, which was closed by a vote of 29 to 26. The bill passed by a vote of 29 to 26. The bill passed by a vote of 29 to 26. The bill passed by a vote of 29 to 26.

THE views of the minority of the committee on the Northern Pacific land grant. The report was ordered to be printed. Further action on the legislative bill was ordered. Bills were introduced to forfeit the unpaid lands of the Northern Pacific land grant, and to amend the Constitution so as to permit the veto of separate items of an appropriation bill.

IN the Senate, on the 25th, the conference report on the river and harbor bill was adopted. The House refused to concur in the report—29 to 27. The bill to allow drawback on imported ship-building material was recommitted.

CAPT. JOHN S. WISE, Readjuster candidate for Congressman-at-Large, and John S. Crockett, the Commonwealth's Attorney of Wyeth County, Va., fought a duel near Christianburg on the 25th. In the first round both fired at the word without effect. At the second round Crockett's pistol went off prematurely. Wise's weapon missed fire in the third round. Crockett was satisfied, and the fight terminated gloriously without gore.

IN the House of Commons on the 25th the Speaker read a message from the Queen announcing the calling out of the Reserves in consequence of the troubles in Egypt.

ONE of the assassins of Lord Frederick Cavendish has been arrested in Venezuela. He gives the names of his accomplices. He has been sent to Caracas.

THE Kentucky tobacco men protest against the passage of any amendment to the revenue bill which permits the sale of the weed by the grower, to the value of \$100, free of tax.

T. H. FOSTER, a jeweler, was arrested in Montgomery, Ala., the other day on a charge of theft. He sent a number of watches off by express and reported to the police that he had been robbed.

AT Oakton, Ind., a few days ago, Dr. J. N. Merritt laid down in his office to read and fell asleep. His lamp exploded, burning all his clothing from his body. He had the presence of mind to put out the flames, after which he walked home and summoned help. His injuries may prove fatal.

ROBERT JEFFRIES, a farmer, was seized with apoplexy while walking in the street of New London, Mo., on the 24th, and fell to the ground, breaking his neck and producing instant death.

F. C. POTTS, of Sowers, Potts & Co., book publishers, Philadelphia, Pa., took his life with a revolver the other day. His business relations were of the best and the firm rated high.

MRS. KELSEY, wife of a farmer living near Kokomo, Ind., made a rope out of some yarn and hanged herself to a beam in the smoke-house. Her mother died in like manner some years ago.

MR. AND MRS. JAMES ZOWER, of Hudson, Mich., have just discovered at Genoa, Ohio, a daughter abducted from them fifteen years ago, when a mere child.

THE iron ore unloaders at South Chicago have struck, and the scenes of the Jolt strike are likely to be repeated unless a compromise is offered.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

The Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. in session at Sedalia the other day was attended by delegates from nearly every county in the State. Col. W. F. Switzer delivered an address of welcome. John Remaker, of Booneville; T. J. Hutchinson, of Springfield; John Y. Nesbit, of Paris, and W. D. Crandall, of Brookfield, all prominent officers and influential members of the order, also made speeches. The report of the Grand Secretary contains facts and figures which are of great interest, and give in a small space the essential history of the order for the past year. The following is a summary of lodges: Lodges reported in 1881, 411; forfeited and surrendered, 125; new and restored, 70; net loss, 46; present number of lodges, 365. Summary of membership reported last year, 12,727; new members, 6,294; added by card, 347; added by reinstatement, 592; total addition, 7,233; grand total, 28,960. Loss by forfeiture and surrender of charter, 619; loss by clearance cards, 355; loss by withdrawal, 1,043; loss by deaths, 189; expelled, 688; loss by suspension for non-payment of dues, 5,111; total loss, 13,574; total present membership, 15,386. The report on finance shows that the total receipts of the Grand Lodge for the past year were \$9,934; expenses, \$4,283; excess of expenditures over receipts, \$5,651. The following officers were elected: W. F. Switzer, G. W. C. T., Columbia; J. Y. Nesbit, G. W. C. T., Paris; Miss A. D. Durham, G. W. V. T., Springfield; R. M. Fraker, G. W. Secretary, Sedalia; Mrs. James P. Moon, Superintendent Juvenile Templars, St. Louis.

At a recent meeting of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, in Kansas City, Mr. F. Espenlaub read an essay on "Stone Fruits." The subject was discussed by several of the members. In answer to the question, "What causes the poor quality of early peaches?" Major Holsinger said the cause could be traced to the want of heat from the sun. Mr. Todd read an essay on orchards, and in discussing it Mr. Regan said fruit growers were pursuing the wrong method of trimming. They should cut back instead of thinning out. Old orchards would be a hindrance to the growth of new ones. Mr. Todd said a limb twenty feet long could not be cut back with any degree of success. Maj. Holsinger said that his experience had taught him that trees would grow one-third larger and much faster if not trimmed. Mr. L. A. Goodman read an interesting paper on the relation of botany to horticulture. A resolution was adopted offering a premium of \$100 for "a good freestone peach, that must equal in size and appearance, and ripen as early as the Amaden."

JAMES ENGLISH was shot and killed by John Lawless, near Rick's Mills, seven miles west of Plate City, on the 16th. English was crossing a small bridge, when Lawless jumped out of the brush, and, presenting his revolver, commanded him to throw up his hands. Instead of complying, English reached for his revolver, when Lawless fired at him, the ball passing through English's body, near the heart. Lawless fired a second shot without effect. English fired at Lawless before falling, but missed him.

GOODALL'S grain elevator, East Atchison, was destroyed by fire the other day. New machinery had just been put in and the whole building overhauled to meet the present grain crop. The loss is estimated at \$16,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from a cigar stump thrown into the grain dust.

AT St. Joseph, the other day, an 8-year-old son of James Dolin was kicked on the head by a vicious horse and fatally injured.

KANSAS CITY is raising a fund for its fair.

A vein of excellent coal, over ten feet thick, has been found in Moundville Township, Vernon County.

MRS. FRANK JAMES is still trying to relieve Frank, and it is said relies greatly on Governor Crittenden.

MISS AGNES HARRIS, of St. Clair County, carried off the gold medal at the commencement exercises of the Cincinnati College of Music.

THE colored people of Lebanon will celebrate the emancipation of the West India slaves on August 1.

THERE are 1,344 convicts in the Penitentiary, 38 of whom are females.

ST. JOSEPH has just been visited by the heaviest rain-storm seen in that section for years. A heavy cloud came up from the west, and the rain fell in sheets for fully an hour. The streets were flooded with water in every direction, the sewers being so filled as to render them incapable of carrying off the flood. The cellars of many stores and houses were overflowed, and much loss caused thereby. Brides were washed away and the streets run up so as to render them impassable in many places. There was but little wind accompanying the rain.

JOHN LUTRIDGE, a car-builder of Springfield, Ill., was robbed of \$1,600 by a confidence man on a Hannibal & St. Joseph train at Cameron the other night.

M. B. JENNINGS was found dead in bed at the Coates House, Kansas City, the other day.

IN the Criminal Court at St. Louis, the other day, Robert C. Pate and John Goodman were sentenced to jail for six months for establishing a lottery.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM JONES abandoned their two girls, aged about three and five years respectively, in Sedalia the other day, but the marshal soon found the fond parents and made them take charge of the little ones.

IT is proposed to have a conservatory of music in Iola.

AT Booneville, the other day, two colored women became entangled in each other's wool and one drew a knife and carved her antagonist in a frightful manner, inflicting wounds on each arm near the wrists one in the forehead, and a gash in her neck near the throat.

THE rivers are going down—of course.

MRS. FRANK MASON, wife of the leader of the Brookfield bank robbers, paid a visit to the Penitentiary a few days ago for the purpose of taking leave of her husband before returning to Brookfield, having given up the idea of residing near him. Mason went through the ordeal with a stoical difference that must have been a poor reward for the devotion his wife has shown. Gov. Crittenden accompanied her and was present during the interview.

SHIELDS Post, Grand Army of the Republic, has been organized at Kansas City, under Col. Thomas Cloudley.

THE Kansas City Turners have dedicated their new hall.

EGYPT.

Recent Condition of Affairs—A Cowardly and Contemptible Army—Description of the Citadel of Cairo—The Foreign Population at Cairo and Other Egyptian Trading Points.

The prompt manner in which England is now dispatching troops to Alexandria and Port Said and to vital points along the Suez Canal shows that she is preparing to follow up the advantages gained in the recent bombardment, and that the mistake committed at Alexandria will not be repeated. She has now about 8,000 troops assembled at various points in Egypt, and will need but few more unless the war should assume the character of a religious uprising against the Sultan, or foreign Powers should intervene. The first of these contingencies is possible, the second hardly probable.

Presuming that the contest is to be between Egypt and England, it will be a very short one; should France second England's operations, still shorter. As a military power Egypt is well-nigh contemptible. Her army was reorganized in 1879, when it was reduced from 50,000 men to 18,000, and in 1880 arbitrary recruiting was abolished, and a general military service like that in Europe introduced, and the budget for military services only \$1,800,000 per annum. The Paris Debates estimates the forces in Lower Egypt at 8,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and 1,000 artillery, with local troops in Upper Egypt, composed of irregulars, and about the same numerical strength. The infantry are armed with Remingtons and trained on the French system, while the artillery are armed with Krupp guns and trained on the Prussian system. As compared with the English forces now in Egypt, the Egyptian army may be formidable in numbers, but their advantage is counterbalanced by their cowardice. In no instance in modern warfare have they shown themselves possessed of soldierly qualities. In the Cretan insurrection 5,000 of them were almost annihilated by 1,500 rebels, and before the insurrection was over the Cretans took crowds of prisoners whom they were allowed to go unharmed, saying that they did not want "to kill sheep." At the storming of Arkadi the Turks placed the Egyptians in front where they could not run away. In the last war between Russia and Turkey Egypt sent a contingent of 18,000 men, who broke and ran the first time they were under fire. Prior to this time no less than three Egyptian armies had been defeated and almost annihilated by inferior forces of Abyssinians. It is difficult, indeed, to find any instance where the Egyptians have displayed any courage in modern times. The events which have transpired since the bombardment of Alexandria confirm this. Arabi Bey fled out of the city with his troops without firing a shot. M. Gabriel Charnes, the correspondent of the Paris Debates, who was in Alexandria during the earlier riots, says that but for the interference of the troops the Egyptians would easily have quelled the mob of Arabs. He says: "All the Arabs were armed with long staves tipped with iron points; but their native cowardice placed them at a disadvantage. They almost exclusively attacked stray individuals, and invariably took to their heels when encountered by a crowd. Their flight, however, was not easy. The Europeans pursued them and knocked them over by hundreds, showing how easily a few men of courage can dispel an Eastern mob." The troops put in an appearance and took the part of the mob. He says in his letter that the Egyptians are a more flock of sheep than he imagines their boldness to the fact that preparations were made against them as though they were formidable enough to be seriously attacked, and then the preparations were not followed up. An American officer who recently saw Egyptian soldiers in Alexandria informed the correspondent of the London Standard that 3,000 English soldiers and sailors would scatter the whole Egyptian army like chaff before the wind, and in our own dispatches yesterday morning it was stated that "during the alarm Saturday night 12 Bedouins at the Ghabasia gate killed the attack of a mob of Arabi and twelve sailors." It is possible should Arabi Bey retreat into the citadel of Cairo he might give his besiegers some trouble, and as this citadel may give the following description of it from the London Globe:

"The citadel of Cairo—El-Kalab, as the Calmecs call it—was erected by Sultan Saladin in 1100. The steepness of its situation, the strength of its walls (formed, as tradition says, out of blocks of stone brought from the smaller pyramids of Gizeh), and the great number of guns with which they are now armed, would render it an important position from which to overawe the city, provided the Mokattam hills, immediately behind it, were occupied by the same hands. This range completely commands the citadel, and it was by erecting an armory here that Mehemmed Ali obtained its surrender when it was in the possession of Khorsheed Pasha. Arabi has the luck to be in possession of both these points of vantage. Almost his first thought, when complications arose, was to strengthen the Mokattam fortifications."

As the citadel has not been impregnable, however, in the past against forces much more powerfully armed than the English, with superior material, its reduction would only be a question of short time, especially now, as the French are about to co-operate with the English in their land operations. So far as the military occupation is concerned, that will undoubtedly be speedily accomplished. What remains in more political remains to be seen.—Chicago Tribune, July 19.

The situation in Egypt is interesting because it is out of the line of precedent, rather than because there is danger of renewed conflict. The Khedive, the recognized head of the Egyptian Government, has been rescued by his own army by the British, is sending orders to his rebellious War Minister to quit his misbehavior. Arabi, having become tired of the telegraphic scolding, has cut the wires, and horsemen have been sent out after him. In some way it has been learned that Arabi has appointed Ali Feima to the command of the Suez Canal. The Khedive has the Government and Arabi has the army. Somebody at Cairo is sending European north under guard, and Alexandria is patrolled by European and American marines.

Such a state of affairs could not exist except in a country like Egypt, and in considering the question of intervention it must be remembered that the Khedive is a native of other trading points 34,000 Greeks, 17,000 Frenchmen, 13,000 Italians, 6,500 Austrians, 1,000 Englishmen, 1,000 Germans and 1,000 natives of other countries. None of these are citizens except as their rights are guaranteed by the supreme Government of the Khedive, July 19.

A correspondent has opened communication with the camp of Arabi Pasha, which, his informant says, consists of a little over 800 men, who are intensely discontented and surrounded by starving women and children. Recruits of the lowest class are still being enticed by Arabi, with promises of unlimited plunder. His force is held together by the assertion that the English will kill all returning to the city. Arabi and Toulba Pashas have utterly lost prestige by their cowardice during the bombardment. The artillerymen were kept to their guns on the 11th by infantry fired under cover.

The Western tornadoes kill at long range. Mrs. Gifford of Westfield, N. Y., was so frightened at an approaching storm, recently, recollecting the frequent recent devastations in the West, that she urged her family to take to the cellar, and fell dead from her chair.—Detroit Post.

In London "artists" are employed to paint meat and fish exposed for sale in the markets. A cook who has purchased a fresh-looking salmon is disgusted to see the spots and red that boil off, leaving a plain codfish in the pot.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The electric light will affect the colors of cloths, as well as paintings, in the same way but not so quickly as sunlight.—N. Y. Herald.

The cottonwood is abundant in Kansas, where it grows rapidly. Under the Forestry law of that State about 6,000 acres have been planted in black walnut.—Denver Tribune.

The sorrowful tree—so named because it flourishes only at night—grows upon the Island of Goa, near Bombay. The flowers, which have a fragrant odor, appear soon after sunset the year round, and close up or fall off as the sun rises.

Black birch, which is coming in favor as a substitute for black walnut, is a close-grained and handsome wood. It can readily be stained to resemble walnut, is just as easy to work, and is suitable for many of the purposes to which black walnut is applied.—N. Y. Post.

A report recently issued by the American Silk Association shows that it was the best year American factories have ever had, and also that it was the largest year of importation ever seen in the trade. It is estimated that the American people spent over \$105,000,000 for silks in the fiscal year ending July 1, one-third of this large sum going to our native manufacturers.—Chicago Journal.

One of the latest notions is to have a light on the forehead of the horse. We are assured that it gives perfect safety against accident when driving after dark. No fire, no liquids, no lamp, yet a never-failing bright signal light at a great distance. It is made of metal and covered with a combination of luminous compounds; is easily attached and detached; is made in different designs, and therefore, very attractive if it should be carried in daytime.—Court Journal.

They do some things in Sweden that can not be done in this country. A new development of the timber industries has recently been made near the town of Norkording, in middle Sweden. It consists in manufacturing thread for crochet and sewing purposes from pine timber. The process is not made public, but the products are said to be fine in quality, and the price low. The thread is wound on balls by machinery and packed in boxes for export. The new business, it is said, is likely to be a successful one, for the orders from all parts of the country are so numerous that the new factory is unable to fill them.—Chicago Times.

FITH AND POINT.

Yes, charity should begin at home; but to the charitable man the whole world is home.

By taking revenge a man fits but even with his enemy; but in passing it over he is his superior.

Fine ice is just what it is cracked up to be. Would that the same could be said of the generality of the sons of men.

There once was a dealer in worsted who wanted his business boosted. He advertised every week. And since then on the peak of business success he has stood.—Somerville Journal.

When a boy feels called upon to go West and tackle grizzlies he should be shut up in a yard for fifteen minutes with a dog about as big as a cider barrel. If that doesn't cure him then he was cut out for a great bear hunter.—N. Y. Tribune.

"No," said the thin-legged young gentleman, "I never sing or play. I consider my company sufficiently valuable without any of that sort of thing, you know." "So it seems," replied Fogg; "but does anybody else so consider it?"—Boston Transcript.

Lives of witty men remind us 'tis not the pun or silly chaff that leaves quotation marks behind us and causes all the world to laugh.—N. Y. News. Lives of small-souled men remind us that they're prone to criticism, but the habit does not blind us to their mighty egotism.—Our Continent.

A negro who was making night hideous near Fort Worth, by singing pious songs, was fired at, and received more than fifty birdshot in his person. As the doctor can not find more than half of them, the fact that the negro was singing: "A charge to keep I have," seems almost prophetic.—Texas Siftings.

A little girl who ran home from school, all out of breath, said: "Oh, please, ma, may I get married and have a husband?" "My child," exclaimed the astonished mother, "don't let me hear such words from you again." "Well, then, may I have a piece of bread and